

MR. SHERMAN'S VOTE

Nearly Ends the Chinese Exclusion Debate in the Senate,

BUT IT WAS DECLARED NO VOTE

And Another Speech is Made--The Bill Passes With Senate Amendments--Its Provisions as it Now Stands--A Tilt Between the Speaker and Mr. Reed in the House--Speaker Crisp Evades One of His Own Rules. Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.--The vice president not having returned to the city, the senate was presided over to-day by Mr. Manderson, its president pro tem. Mr. Coke gave notice that he would address the senate very briefly to-morrow on Mr. Morgan's silver resolution.

The Chinese exclusion bill was then taken up and the presiding officer put the question on the adoption of the substitute reported by the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Sherman gave the affirmative vote and there being no vote in the negative the presiding officer declared the substitute adopted.

Immediately afterwards, however, as Mr. Mitchell (who had been announced to speak against the substitute) came into the chamber and the presiding officer was proceeding to put the question again when Mr. Butler said he understood that the substitute had been adopted.

THE BILL PASSED.

The presiding officer admitted that he had so decided, but said he would put the question again.

"The senator from Ohio," said Mr. Butler, "was unanimous." [Laughter.]

"The chair did so decide," said the presiding officer. "The chair will count it as no vote. Is the senate ready for the question?"

"No sir," said Mr. Mitchell. Instead, however, of proceeding with his own argument against the substitute, he yielded the floor to Mr. Squire, who argued in favor of the house bill or of some other vigorous measure to exclude Chinese. He declared, however, that the great trouble in the matter was the lax and ineffectual manner in which the existing exclusion laws were executed, and that to sustain that view he read copious extracts from testimony taken by a senate committee on that subject a few years ago.

It is very doubtful, he thought, that the house bill would pass, and he would vote for the amendment, believing that to be the quickest way of arriving at a re-enactment of the existing law. But he also believed that there should be engrafted on it a provision for the registration of Chinese and for the issue of certificates containing photographs. Mr. Mitchell said that, much as he regretted to antagonize the deliberative judgment of the committee on foreign relations, he felt impelled by a sense of duty to vote against the substitute reported by that committee and in favor of the principles of absolute Chinese exclusion as expressed in the house bill.

The discussion was continued until 4 o'clock when the vote was taken on the substitute reported from committee on foreign relation for the house bill, and the substitute was agreed to. Yeas, 43; nays, 14.

After the rejection of several amendments the bill as amended was then passed without a division, and the title was amended so as to read "to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States."

A conference with the house was asked and Messrs. Dolph, Davis and Butler were appointed conferees on the part of the senate.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

The bill as passed is as follows:

That all laws now in force prohibiting and regulating the coming into this country of Chinese persons, and persons of Chinese descent are hereby continued in force for a period of ten years from the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. That any Chinese person, or persons of Chinese descent, when convicted and adjudged under any of said laws to be not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States, shall be removed from the United States to China, unless he or they shall make it appear to the justice, judge or commissioner before whom he or they are tried, that he or they are subjects or citizens of some other country, in which case he or they shall be removed from the United States to such country, provided that in any case where such other country of which Chinese person shall claim to be a citizen or subject, shall demand any tax as a condition of the removal of such person to that country, he or she shall be removed to China.

Sec. 3. That any Chinese person, or persons of Chinese descent, arrested under the provisions of this act shall be adjudged to be unlawfully within the United States, unless such person shall establish, by affirmative proof, satisfaction of such justice, judge or commissioner, his lawful right to remain in the United States.

Sec. 4. That any such Chinese person, or person of Chinese descent, once convicted and adjudged to be not lawfully entitled to be or remain in the United States, and having been once removed from the United States, in pursuance of such conviction, who shall be subsequently convicted for a like offense, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a period of not exceeding six months, and therefore removed from the United States, as hereinbefore provided.

After a short executive session, the senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

An Interesting Colloquy Between Mr. Reed and the Speaker--A Day Wasted in Filibustering.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.--The pending question when the house met this morning was the motion made by Mr. Reed, of Maine, Saturday last, to lay on the table the resolution expunging from the record such portion of the speech of Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, which was not uttered on the floor, and which reflected on his colleagues, Messrs. Williams and Hoar. The Re-

publicans refrained from voting, and the result was yeas 6, nays 133--no quorum. A call of the house was ordered.

The call of the house showed that there were 213 members present and the question recurred on the motion to table the expunging resolution. The motion was rejected, yeas 5, nays 155.

Mr. Boutelle moved to recommit the resolution with instructions to the committee on rules to take into consideration the entire subject matter.

The motion to recommit having been defeated--yeas 38, nays 152, Mr. Boutelle moved an adjournment. The motion was lost, yeas 10, nays 163, but was succeeded by a series of similar motions of a dilatory tendency. The vote on a subsequent motion to adjourn showed no quorum and Mr. Boutelle inquired whether the chair would not count the house.

The speaker replied that if he had not satisfied the gentleman it was the gentleman's misfortune, and not his (the speaker's) fault.

Mr. Reed--There should not be any exhibition of temper on the part of the chair.

The Speaker--There is not; and there should not be any attempt at scolding on the part of the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. Reed--Not at all. Now I want to ask the chair if he regards his action as a fulfillment of the requirements of the rule.

The Speaker--The gentleman ought to know that if the chair did not so regard it the chair would not so state it.

Mr. Reed--Then as the chair interprets the rule, it does not require him personally to make a count of the members present.

The Speaker--The chair has stated that he adopted the count as made by the clerks, and that is conclusive on this question. [Cries of "regular order."] Mr. Reed--I ask the chair under the rule to count the house.

The Speaker--The chair has stated that he adopts the count made by the clerk.

Mr. Reed--The rule requires the chair to count.

The Speaker--The chair will enforce his ruling. If the gentleman objects to any ruling of the chair he has all his rights.

Mr. Reed--In a house three-fourths Democratic, I guess not.

The Speaker--In a house strictly impartial, and which will do justice even to the gentleman from Maine. [Applause on Democratic side, during which Mr. Reed made a remark which was inaudible.]

The Speaker--The question is on ordering a call of the house.

A call of the house having been ordered and 229 members responding, further proceeding were dispensed with; and the vote recurred on the motion for a recess. This was lost, but as no quorum voted, the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The United States supreme court yesterday held that there was no penalty imposed by the oleomargarine act upon dealers who refused or neglected to keep the books and make the monthly returns of receipts and sales of oleomargarine required by regulations issued under the provisions of the act by a legal officer by a regulation of a department.

Secretary Blaine estimates that the cost to the United States of carrying out the Bering sea sealeries arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain will be \$150,000, and he, through the secretary of the treasury, sent to the house of representatives a request for the appropriation for this amount of money.

General Schofield received a telegram from General Brooke at Omaha saying that Major Ebert arrived at Fort Russell Sunday afternoon with the party in charge and will turn the members over to their authorities at the first opportunity.

If a bill introduced in the house yesterday by Mr. Clark, of Wyoming, becomes a law, the right of franchise will be extended to every woman in the country over 21 years of age to vote for representatives in Congress.

THE RADLOFF PLOT

To Secure Life Insurance Money Unearthed Through a Confession.

SEATTLE, WASH., April 25.--Another sensational phase in the Radloff case was developed to-day in the arrest of Frank R. Ballard, of Fremont, a suburb of Seattle.

The arrest was made on the confession of Mrs. Radloff. Partly through fear of Radloff on account of intimacy with Mrs. Radloff and partly through a desire to receive the money, Ballard entered into a plot with Radloff and Kos-tranch to defraud the life insurance company out of fifty-five thousand dollars.

It was agreed that Ballard was to swear that the cadaver found in the burned ruins of the Radloff house was Wm. Radloff's body. This he did. He also was to assist Mrs. Radloff, who was to remain at Seattle, in collecting the insurance from the life insurance company. For his aid he was to receive \$10,000.

The police are close on the trail of Radloff and expect to have him in custody soon. All concerned in the plot will then be under arrest.

A War Cloud.

SACRAMENTO, CALIF., April 25.--The Booth Packing Company, of Chicago, erected a dock at Whitefish Point this winter costing \$40,000, and yesterday Endress Bros., fishermen at the point, took possession, as the improvement turns out to be on their property and not on Booth's as he thought. The tug Hunter arrived this morning and took a gang of men to Whitefish to recover possession for Booth. Endress's agent loaded on another tug here with men armed with Winchester rifles and both tugs are racing for the point. The Endress notified Booth to remove the property and say they will never give up possession as long as there is one of them left.

A Murder and Lynching.

VICKSBURG, MISS., April 25.--Details have just been received here of a murder and lynching occurring at a plantation store in Pointe Coupee Parish, La., owned by Mr. Cotton. The latter was in his store alone when a tramp entered and asked for dice, and being handed some threw them and claimed \$25 from Mr. Cotton. This being refused him, he drew his pistol and with many threats ordered Mr. Cotton to give him \$100.

Swift vengeance was meted out to the murderer. The assembled crowd whites and blacks escorted him to the nearest tree and strung him up.



THE ABDUCTION.

HIS NINE WEDDINGS.

Matrimonial Experiences of Mr. B. F. Pritchard--He is Only Forty-seven Years of Age.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 25.--Benjamin Franklin Pritchard, aged 47, of this city, has just celebrated his ninth marriage by wedding Miss Mary Baker, aged 20, a native of California and resident at Norwalk. The Bakers are well-to-do farmers, and Miss Mary is very pretty. She is ignorant, however, of Benjamin's career. Pritchard was born in Indiana. In 1866 he married Miss Courier, of Charleston, Ill., and between then and 1873 he had divorced and remarried her three times. In 1875 he married Miss Maggie House, of Indiana, and having been duly divorced he married Miss Lillie Wood, of Indianapolis. He was divorced from her in March, 1885, and a month later he married a Kentucky lady, from whom he was divorced in August, 1888. Three days later he married Miss Carrie Zimmers, of San Francisco, and lived with her till the following November. He was divorced in February, 1887, and in December, 1889, he married Miss Nellie Moran, of Chicago. She left him in ten weeks and he was divorced for the eighth time just one year ago.

Pritchard has two children, sons, one by the first and one by the second wife. Six months ago, through a matrimonial agency, he was about to marry Miss Bellah, of Atlanta, Ga., but by a kind intervention his character was made known to her and she renounced him.

Pritchard has also an unenviable criminal record. In 1881 he was traveling through Ohio, appointing agents among farmers for the sale of a patent medicine. He had each pretended agent sign an alleged contract which would turn up in the local bank against the farmer as a ninety-day note. In the summer of that year he escaped from the Greenville, Darke county, O., jail, where he had been put for forgery. In 1882 he turned up in jail at Washington, D. C., for working the same kind of a racket. Getting out of there he traveled through Canada under an assumed name, and turned up at San Francisco, where he was again jailed for working the note dodge among the farmers. He got out of that scrape, and since then he has lived in Los Angeles. Two years ago he purchased 21,000 acres of land near Anaheim, with three years to pay for it. He has been selling off the land and paying off his debt, which was \$80,000, with the proceeds, and is reported to have made some money.

NO OFFICES FOR ALIENS.

Only American Citizens to be Employed at the Navy Yards.

NEW YORK, April 25.--A Washington special to the Times says that the secretary of the navy has declared that none but American citizens shall be appointed to places in the civil forces at the different navy yards, and the foreign-born men who have found place in government institutions within the control of the navy department must either become naturalized or declare the intention of taking out papers.

The determination of the secretary grew out of an interesting incident that happened at the New York navy yard. Naval Constructor Fernald, in charge of the construction department of that yard, recently recommended the appointment of three draughtsmen who seemed to fill the requirements of the service, and they were approved by the secretary. One of the three men appointed on Mr. Fernald's recommendation was an Englishman. His name is Arthur Masters, and he has been in this country only a little over a year. The president of the association of American draughtsmen brought the matter to the attention of Secretary Tracy, who directed that an inquiry be made. It was found that Mr. Masters was not a citizen of the United States, and the officials of the New York yard were told to secure the resignation of Mr. Masters; if he refused to resign they were ordered to discharge him immediately.

An order has gone out generally to the effect that employees at navy yards must be citizens of this country.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

The Sedalla Fiend Identified by His Victim, Mrs. Taylor.

HOUSTON, TEX., April 25.--Some time ago a quadron giving his name as Charles McMillan was arrested here for burglary and theft. He received sentence aggregating twelve years and is now waiting for his transfer to the penitentiary. His description answers to the fiend wanted in Sedalla, Mo., for outraging Mrs. Taylor, and officers there were telegraphed for facts.

A few days ago Mr. Taylor and Detective Kinney came to Houston and returned to Sedalla satisfied that McMillan was the man they wanted. To-day they returned with Mrs. Taylor. On sight of the fiend who had outraged her Mrs. Taylor fainted and had to be removed. It is at last settled that Mc-

Millan is the man so badly wanted in Sedalla for whom such vigorous search was made. Sheriff Ellis, of this county, effected his capture.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS

To Meet To-day--A Large Faction Wants to Instruct for Palmer.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 25.--Delegates to the Democratic state convention are already assembling in this city in large numbers. It is generally conceded to-night that John P. Altgeld, of Chicago, will be nominated for governor on the first ballot, as his only actual competitor, John C. Black, ex-commissioner of pensions, does not seem to be making any appreciable headway.

There is every indication of a lively contest over the presidential delegation. United States senator Palmer has an unquestioned support, but there is a strong movement among certain Southern Illinois delegates against the instruction of delegates to the national convention. There seems to be little doubt of the spirit of the delegates to give Palmer a cordial endorsement, the only question being whether the delegates will be positively instructed to vote for him in the national convention.

Palmer himself has distinctly stated he will be satisfied with a general endorsement, the delegates being merely instructed to vote as a unit at the Chicago convention for whoever they may deem the most available candidate. Many of his friends, however, refuse to be satisfied with anything less than an instructed Palmer delegation, while the opposing faction will even combat the complimentary resolutions and insist upon everything but definite endorsement of Cleveland.

RICHMOND TERMINAL

The Reorganization Committee Issues a Special Circular.

NEW YORK, April 25.--The Olcott Richmond Terminal reorganization committee has issued a special notice to the bondholders of the Richmond & Danville and East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia divisions reciting the advantages to accrue to those interests under the plan and inviting deposits of securities with the Central Trust Company. The plan makes every provision for improvements which may be found required during the next two years, and also for all trust obligations and to pay off the existing floating debt, which, since the publication of the plan, has increased from \$5,310,000 to \$7,310,000. The committee lays stress upon the fact that the co-operation of underlying security holders is absolutely necessary to preserve the integrity of this large system.

A BANKER FAILS

And the Announcement Has Excited All Brooklyn, New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 25.--John H. Kingsbury, the banker of Brooklyn, has made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors to Daniel Holmes and John D. Burns. The announcement has caused great excitement in Brooklyn. Very few details are known as yet and all sorts of rumors are in circulation. It will prove a serious blow to the village, as Mr. Kingsbury was universally respected and trusted. Since 1887 he has been engaged as a private banker and carried many of the best accounts in the village. Noidea can be gained of the amount of liabilities, but the belief is that they will be large.

THE FIRE RECORD.

TRENTON, N. J., April 25.--Glennora, a small station near Pennington, on the Bound Brook railroad, was the scene of a devastating fire last night which destroyed \$125,000 worth of property belonging to Edward S. Wells. Twenty-eight head of high priced horses were burned and valuable Jersey cows. Prince Allen, the well known stallion, valued at \$20,000, was burned to death.

PARKVILLE, N. Y., April 25.--The barns and outbuildings of the Cheshire Improvement Company, a large dairy concern, together with a number of cows, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss estimated at \$75,000; fully covered by insurance.

DAYTON, O., April 25.--Fire totally destroyed the oatmeal mill at Tiqua this afternoon. Loss \$60,000; half insured.

Victims of Fire.

WEYMOUTH, MASS., April 25.--Mrs. Nathan Orcutt and Mrs. Crocker, mother and daughter, living at Southport, were the victims of a burning accident to-day. Mrs. Orcutt died from her injuries and Mrs. Crocker is dying. Their clothing caught in some unknown manner.

Died of Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, April 25.--The ship Imberhorne, Capt. Hansen, which arrived to-day from Rio Janeiro reports while at Rio Janeiro, the steward and one seaman were sent to the hospital suffering from yellow fever and both died. After leaving Rio Janeiro eight sailors were taken sick with the disease but all recovered. The vessel will be detained at quarantine for disinfectants.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Jealous Husband Shoots His Wife, His Rival and Himself.

DENVER, O., April 25.--George Moore, an employee of the Pan Handle Railroad company here, at six thirty o'clock this morning, shot his wife and Edward McClelland, a saloon keeper, and then shot himself. Mrs. Moore was killed instantly and her husband is dying. McClelland will probably recover. The cause of the tragedy was jealousy. McClelland has been boarding with the Moore's for several months and Moore has long suspected his wife of infidelity.

This morning he returned from work and found his wife at the sewing machine. Without warning he drew a revolver and shot her dead. He then rushed into McClelland's room where he was sleeping and shot him, inflicting a dangerous wound, after which he went to his mother-in-law's house and shot himself.

AN UNTRUE STORY

Sent from Rome Concerning Anticipated Troubles There.

ROME, April 25.--Reports put in circulation to the effect that disturbances had occurred in this city yesterday, and were likely to be renewed to-day, and that in consequence of the gravity of the situation the authorities had begun barricading the houses of government officers, have been found upon thorough investigation to be pure inventions. There has been no trouble here whatever and none of the extreme precautions which it is alleged the authorities and private persons are taking to resist the imaginary mob are visible on the closest scrutiny. From the present May day arrangements announced by the working men it seems as if they were very desirous avoiding any conflict with the authorities, and had decided upon a programme which would not violate any laws which would not give the police any cause to disperse their meetings. So well arranged and so conducive to good order appear to be the plans laid out for the May day celebration, that the minister of the interior has signified his approval of the mode adopted for observing this great labor festival.

Battle in East Africa.

LONDON, April 25.--The Standard's Zanzibar correspondent confirms the recently published story about fighting in Uganda, East Africa, between Protestant natives and Catholic converts led by King Mwango. The Protestants, he says, were well armed with Snider rifles, and were victorious until Captain Lugard, the British East African company's agent, arrived with reinforcements armed with Maxim rifles. There were heavy casualties on both sides.

Great Storm in Germany.

BERLIN, April 25.--A violent hail storm, accompanied by terrific lightning, occurred in this city and vicinity to-day, causing much terror to the residents and considerable damage to property and growing crops. Many buildings at Brandenburg, thirty-seven miles west of this city, were struck and some of them were badly wrecked. A church at Liebenburg was struck by lightning and set on fire and was entirely consumed.

A Big Reward.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 25.--Governor Flower to-day, upon request of General Lathrop, superintendent of state prisons, issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$2,500 for the capture and return to the custody of the New York state authorities of Thomas O'Brien, the bunco stealer, who escaped from Officer Buck at Utica, April 20.

Steamship News.

Boston, April 25.--Arrived--Catalonia, Liverpool.

Southampton, April 25.--Arrived--Elba, New York.

New York, April 25.--Arrived--Ems, Bremen.

Weather Crop Bulletin for West Virginia.

For the week ending April 22, 1892: Rainfall was above normal and beneficial to the growing crops, especially wheat and grass.

The excessive rain has retarded farmer work, sowing of oats, planting potatoes and clearing up for corn.

Temperature was too low to produce the best results, but at the same time, nothing was injured.

Continued cloudy weather was detrimental. Sunshine was needed to give impetus to vegetation.

W. W. DENT, Director State Weather Service.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair, slightly warmer; east winds.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.	
7 a. m.	49
9 a. m.	47
12 m.	47
1 p. m.	48
4 p. m.	51
7 p. m.	47
Weather	Fair.

FRENCH ANARCHISTS

Threaten to Interrupt the Trial of Ravachol, the Leader.

THE APPLICATIONS FOR TICKETS

Are Therefore not so Numerous as They Were--A Rabbit Manifesto.

The Reds are Urged to Begin a Social Revolution and to Overthrow All Government--A Serious Crisis Approaching.

PARIS, April 25.--Much interest is manifested in the trial of the anarchist Ravachol, who is charged with having caused the explosion at the residence of Judge Benoit, No. 136 Boulevard street, Germain, who presided at the trial of anarchists at the Seine Assizes on April 25th, 1891, and at the house corner of the Rue de Clichy and the Rue de Berlin, the residence of M. Dulot, who conducted the prosecution on that occasion. The trial is fixed for to-morrow and the demand for tickets of admission to the court room has been very active.

The desire to hear the proceedings has been somewhat dampened, however, by a statement that appeared yesterday that friends of Ravachol were plotting to prevent any sentence the court might impose upon him from being carried out. It is not known what course the anarchists will pursue, but it is feared that some of them may in some way gain admission to the court room and throw a bomb. Of course, it is hardly probable that such a thing could happen, but so many dynamite outrages have been perpetrated in spite of all the precautions of the police the public is willing to believe that the anarchists will try any scheme, no matter how desperate, to prevent Ravachol from being punished.

It is certain that none of the judges are at all anxious to preside at the trial, as the anarchists have threatened vengeance against the judge who sentenced him.

The *Elisir* to-day publishes a letter signed by a number of Ravachol's friends, addressed to the jurors who will sit in the case. The letter appeals to the jurors to observe impartial fairness, and declares that Ravachol's acts of vengeance were justified by the criminal attitude of Judge Benoit and Public Prosecutor Dulot at the trial of the Clichy anarchists.

The *Elisir* also publishes the text of an anarchist proclamation which has been secretly printed with a view to influencing the municipal elections which will be held on May 1. This is a violent manifesto advocating neutrality in the elections, which are denounced as a bourgeois farce. "Remember," the manifesto says, "that by going to the polls you imitate the sheep going to the shambles. Be a man, learn to do without rulers and governments--that is to say, masters and oppressors. Then, and then only, on the ruins of the horrible and monstrous past, whose sole basis and rule was the idiotic struggle for existence, you may lay the foundation of the organization of the future, resting entirely on the agreement for a free, harmonious and integral life. The principle of equality, liberty and justice will then no longer be vain formulas, and by anarchy, without God or master, all may produce according to their strength while amply consuming according to their wants."

It further urges the working people to seize the workshops, factories and warehouses and commence the social revolution.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION.

The restaurant of M. Very, who, on March 30, delivered Ravachol, the anarchist, into the hands of the police, was utterly wrecked at 9:40 o'clock to-night by a bomb explosion. Since Ravachol's arrest Very has frequently been threatened with such a disaster. The force of the explosion was terrific and widely felt, and an enormous crowd quickly gathered about the shattered building. The police on entering found M. Very lying on the floor of the restaurant in the midst of heaps of debris, groaning with fright and pain. One of his legs had been broken, and he was sent to a hospital, where it has been found necessary to amputate his leg.

A grand-daughter of M. Very was also injured, and two ladies living in the rooms located over the restaurant were badly shaken and bruised. Very's wife was not injured, but she lost her senses, owing to the severity of the shock she suffered, and is raving like a madman. Fortunately the damage done is almost entirely confined to the building in which Very's restaurant was located. A detachment of troops is keeping clear the roadway before the ruined cafe.

Three persons have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murderous affair. One of them shouted "Viva l'anarchie" on being taken into custody.

LATER--M. Very died at the hospital soon after the amputation of his leg.

The cafe is an utter wreck and not a vestige of a window is visible in the entire structure. The destruction is complete and the place presents a most appalling appearance.

Lots have been drawn by the persons summoned to act as jurors at the trial of Ravachol.

One of the jurors has written to the *Figaro* complaining that the political importance which has been given to the trial by charging the prisoners with being guilty of an explosion instead of a murder has endangered the lives of all the persons concerned in the case.

The explosion in M. Very's cafe has terrorized the jury selected to try Ravachol, and the officials who are in any way connected with his trial.

His "Relaxed His Negotiation."

BERLIN, April 25.--It is stated that Emperor William has persuaded the distressed General Von Kaltenborn Stachau, war minister in the Prussian cabinet, to retain his portfolio. The statement calls forth much comment in political circles as differences of opinion between Chancellor Von Caprivi and the war minister are known to exist.

RECIPROCITY WITH BRAZIL.

Ruy Barbosa Makes Another Kink Against the Agreement with this Country.

RIO JANEIRO, April 25.--Dr. Ruy Barbosa, minister of finance of the provisional government, has published a long statement in regard to the reciprocity agreement with the United States. He says that the provisional government